



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from statements in geological literature that a rock similar to the Altamaha Grit occurs in several places in Louisiana (possibly also in Texas), and it is in just such places that the plant should be sought.

Its eastern limit may be placed at the Ochoopee River in Georgia, at least until the mystery of the type-locality is solved. Now it happens that Nuttall was in all probability the first botanist who ever saw an outcrop of Altamaha Grit;* and knowing this, one might jump to the conclusion that he really found the plant in Georgia, and ascribed it to New Jersey through a mixture of labels or an error of his printers. But unfortunately for this theory, the supposed date of his exploration of the Altamaha Grit country is several years subsequent to the publication of his "Genera"; although it would appear from statements in this book (1: 231, for instance) that he had already visited Augusta and Savannah.

UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA.

NEWS ITEMS

The old house in which Asa Gray lived for forty years, in the botanic garden of Harvard University, is to be taken down to avoid the danger from fire to the adjacent Gray Herbarium. This building, for many years the home of the university herbarium and of Dr. Gray's collections, is to be rebuilt elsewhere without much change in its form.

Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Britton have returned from a collecting trip to Cuba where explorations have been carried on in connection with the studies on the West Indian flora. Most of the collections were made in the western end of the island.

Mr. Lowell M. Palmer has given the Brooklyn Botanic Garden a collection of evergreens consisting of over five hundred plants. Many of these are rare forms in cultivation and their acquirement through the generosity of Mr. Palmer, will materially increase the beauty and educational value of the new garden's collections.

*See *Torrey* 4: 138-141. 1904.

Dr. Marie C. Stopes, lecturer on paleobotany in the University of Manchester, and Dr. R. R. Gates, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, were married on March 18 in Montreal.

The biological laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, are offering the usual number of courses in botany and related subjects for the coming summer session.

At a meeting of the section of biology of the New York Academy of Sciences Prof. C. Stuart Gager recently exhibited photographs of an abnormal plant of *Onagra biennis* that appeared in a pedigreed culture, following exposure to radium rays of the ovule employed in producing the plant. The plant possessed two primary shoot-systems (rosettes and subsequent cauline stems) of equivalent value, but manifesting entirely unlike morphological characters. That the effect was due to the exposure to radium rays was held to be possible, though not conclusively shown. The antecedent history of the plant, and the fact that hybrids between the two unlike halves manifested the characters of only one of the parent shoots, was interpreted to emphasize the fact, already recognized, that the inheritance of a character and its expression are two quite different phenomena. This paper will appear in full in a forthcoming number of the BULLETIN.

Dr. R. M. Harper, whose monograph on the peat formations of Florida has lately appeared, spent several weeks consulting the collections at the New York Botanical Garden. His present address is University, Alabama.

A meeting of men interested in the advancement of biological teaching in secondary schools was held at the Harvard Union, Cambridge, February 4. The relation of school biology to civics, the sequence of laboratory experiments, outdoor work with classes, and college requirements were the topics informally discussed. Those present were Professor G. H. Parker (Harvard University), Principal Irving O. Palmer (Newton Technical High School), Dr. H. R. Linville (Jamaica High School), R. H. Howe, Jr. (Middlesex School), Samuel F. Tower (Boston English High School), S. Warren Sturgis (Groton School), Head Master Frank E. Lane and W. L. W. Field (Milton Academy, Milton,

Mass.). The last named was authorized to communicate with other teachers with a view to establishing a series of conferences, to be held probably alternately in Boston and New York.

Mr. J. J. Levison will deliver the fourth in a series of six lectures on the Cultivation and Preservation of Trees, on April 20, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Lecture Hall. The special topic of the evening will be "Selection and Grouping of Trees for Streets, Parks and Lawns," and it will be illustrated by lantern photographs.

The alfalfa weevil introduced into this country six or seven years ago is spreading rather rapidly in the northwestern states. The damage in Utah last year is estimated at half a million dollars. Prevention seems impossible, owing chiefly to the adult habit of hiding in hay and similar commercial articles; twenty-seven were taken from the vestibule of one sleeping car at Salt Lake City last summer.

Mrs. H. L. Britton, the mother of Dr. N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, died April 7 at Venice.